

## **2.6 Cultural Resources**

The assessment of the project's potential to have an adverse effect on cultural resources on- and off-site is based on the Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment (Affinis 2013). This report is included as Appendix H-1 to this EIR with confidential records and maps on file at the County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use and deposited with the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC).

### **2.6.1 Existing Conditions**

The presence and significance of existing cultural resources associated with the project were determined in accordance with setting, regulations and research methods outlined below.

#### **2.6.1.1 *Environmental Setting***

##### **Cultural Context**

The earliest accepted archaeological manifestation of Native Americans in the San Diego area is the San Dieguito complex, dating to approximately 10,000 years ago. The traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito complex followed by the La Jolla complex at least 7,000 years ago. The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex in northern San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of the county. The San Luis Rey complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño (named for the San Luis Rey Mission).

The San Luis Rey is divided into two phases, San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II. Elements of the San Luis Rey complex include small, triangular, pressure-flaked projectile points, milling implements, bone awls, *Olivella* shell beads, other stone and shell ornaments, and cremations. The later San Luis Rey II complex also includes several elements not found in the San Luis Rey I complex: pottery vessels, cremation urns, red and black pictographs, and such nonaboriginal items as metal knives and glass beads.

##### **Ethnography**

The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Native Americans associated with this mission. The Luiseño language belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily, which has also been called Southern California Shoshonean, and is part of the widespread Uto-Aztecan language family. A neighboring group of Indians associated with Mission San Juan Capistrano are called the Juaneño. The language, culture, and territory of the Luiseño and Juaneño are so closely related that the two are often considered to be a single ethnic nationality. However, archaeological differences have been noted between these two groups, and many individuals within the Luiseño and Juaneño communities consider the two to be separate groups.

The territory of the Luiseño people is generally described as extending along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek to Aliso Creek. In the north, this boundary extends east beyond Santiago Peak to the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley. The boundary continues southeast to Palomar Mountain and around the southern slope above the

valley of San Jose. The southern boundary extends to Agua Hedionda Creek in the west.

### **2.6.1.2 Regulatory Framework**

The presence and significance of existing cultural resources associated with the proposed project were determined in accordance with the regulations and research methods outlined below.

The California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) establishes the evaluative criteria used by CEQA in defining an historic resource. An historic resource is significant if it meets one or more of the criteria for listing in the CRHR. Resources are eligible for listing on the CRHR if they:

1. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history and cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Are associated with the lives of persons important to the nation or to California's past.
3. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history of the state or nation.

The County also has a series of criteria to determine the significance of historical resources for inclusion on the San Diego County Local Register of Historic Resources. These guidelines closely follow those for CEQA, but are focused on resources of County significance. Historic resources are eligible for this register if they:

1. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
2. Are associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;
3. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The County RPO has a set of criteria that must be addressed for any cultural resources encountered during a survey. These include answering the following question in regards to the resource.

Is the cultural resource:

A site that provides information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, state, or federal importance. Such locations shall include but are not limited to:

1. A significant prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure or object that are either:
  - a. Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register; or
  - b. To which the Historic Resource ("H" Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or
2. One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and
3. Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:
  - a. Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, or
  - b. Other formally designated and recognized sites which are ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

### **2.6.1.3 Methods**

For this project, research included a review of institutional records and reports concerning the project area and immediate vicinity, a field survey, surface mapping, limited artifact collection, photographic documentation, historic structures assessment, and excavation of backhoe trenches and shovel test pits (STPs) to determine the extent, integrity, and constituents of site deposits.

Portions of the project site were surveyed for cultural resources by Affinis archaeologists and representatives of the San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Mission Indians in May 2007. The remainder was surveyed for cultural resources by Affinis staff and Native American monitors from Saving Sacred Sites (representing the San Luis Rey Band) between February 2011 and March 2012. Rights-of-way for off-site improvements were surveyed in July 2012 by Affinis and Saving Sacred Sites, as addressed in Appendix H-1.

To the extent feasible, the project site was surveyed by walking parallel transects spaced 10 meters to 15 meters apart. In some areas, the survey was limited by steep slopes or thick vegetation or both. In these areas, the archaeological survey crew walked dirt roads, paths, and any cleared areas that could be reached. Exposed bedrock was examined for evidence of bedrock milling. Visibility was sometimes limited, as bedrock was often overgrown or covered with soil and leaf duff. All cultural resources

identified during the survey were plotted on a topographic map, photographed, and recorded with SCIC.

Based on the survey results, five archaeological sites would potentially be subject to impacts from project development. A testing plan was prepared by Affinis and approved by County staff prior to beginning fieldwork to evaluate these five sites. All cultural material collected during the testing program was taken to the Affinis lab, where it was cleaned, sorted, and cataloged. Standard catalog forms were completed for the collection that recorded provenience, artifact type, material, dimensions, and selected other attributes. The artifact catalogs are included as Appendix H-1 of this report. The archaeological sites were mapped on the project topographic map and updated site records were prepared for the sites tested and were submitted to SCIC. The results of the testing program for each site are discussed in detail under Section 2.6.1.5, Summary of Survey and Testing Results.

The evaluation of cultural resources is in conformance with the County RPO, Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 were followed in the evaluation of the significance of the cultural resources.

#### **2.6.1.4 Records Search Results**

##### On-site

Records searches for the project site and a one-mile radius were obtained from the SCIC at San Diego State University for the survey of a portion of the project site in 2007 (Affinis 2013). An updated records search was conducted at SCIC for the remainder of the project site in February 2011 (Affinis 2013).

According to the records on file at the SCIC, there have been 18 sites and three isolates recorded within a one-mile radius of the project site. Six of the previously recorded sites and one isolate are within the project site: CA-SDI-12551, CA-SDI-12553H, CA-SDI-18362, CA-SDI-18363, CA-SDI-18364, CA-SDI-18365, and P-37-028486. The latter four sites and the isolate were recorded during the survey of a portion of the project site in 2007.

Of the 18 archaeological sites recorded within a one-mile radius of the project site, two are historic and 16 are pre-contact Native American sites. Three-fourths of the pre-contact sites (12) included bedrock milling features, five of which had only bedrock milling features with no other cultural characteristics noted. Three of the sites included milling features and lithic artifacts. At one site, bedrock milling features were found with a stacked stone feature which was apparently a rock room. Stacked stone granaries were recorded at another site with milling features, lithic artifacts, and ceramics. One site record noted bedrock milling features and habitation debris and another site recorded milling features, lithics, ceramics, faunal material, a rock overhang, and a subsurface deposit. Of the pre-contact sites that lacked milling features, two were scatters of lithic artifacts, one included lithics and ceramics, and one was a rock shelter with no artifacts observed. There were two historic sites recorded. One consisted of a historic trash scatter and another consisted of a historic foundation with a trash scatter and non-native trees. In general, the sites are recorded along drainages. Seven of the sites are recorded in Keys Canyon and several others are along an unnamed drainage that runs through the project site and eventually into Moosa Creek.

### Off-site

A records search was conducted at the SCIC for the off-site improvement areas not included in the records search conducted for the project site. No archaeological resources have been recorded in proximity to the area of potential effect (APE) for proposed improvements along West Lilac Road, Covey Lane, or the private road. A number of sites have been recorded in proximity to Circle R Drive and Gopher Canyon Road in conjunction with studies for the construction of I-15 and the proposed development of Circle R Ranch. Fifteen cultural resources are recorded within a half mile of the off-site improvements APE. Of these 15 resources, one is mapped just north of the sewer APE (CA-SDI-5067) and one (CA-SDI-5072/CA-SDI-4808) is located adjacent to and partially within the off-site road improvements at Old Highway 395-Circle R Drive, Old Highway 395-Gopher Canyon Road, and the I-15 ramps at Gopher Canyon Road.

#### CA-SDI-5067

This site was originally recorded as a rock enclosure surrounding an area dug out to a depth of 55 centimeters. No artifacts were observed. During the 1979 study for the Circle R Ranch project, other related rock features were noted. It was determined that these were historic or recent in age and were probably drainage features. Although the report indicated that CA-SDI-5067 needed to be preserved, the text of the report indicated that the site was determined not to be a significant resource.

#### CA-SDI-4808

CA-SDI-4808 was originally recorded during the archaeological survey for the proposed I-15. It was described as a "small milling site which may be considered a branch of CA-SDI-4807. CA-SDI-4808 was tested in 1978 to determine site boundaries and evaluate significance. The report concluded that the assemblage appears to be much too limited to make a case for any type of site which would be distinct from the two villages during San Luis Rey II times. The previous survey concluded that no hypothesis can be made at this time regarding its function during a possible earlier occupation.

#### CA-SDI-5072

This site, which includes site CA-SDI-4808, is located adjacent to and partially within the APE for improvements of the I-15 ramps at Gopher Canyon Road and Old Highway 395-Gopher Canyon Road and Old Highway 395-Circle R Drive. Rewiring of the signals or other minor adjustments to accommodate County requirements may be required at these intersections which could involve disturbance of the top soils. CA-SDI-5072 was recorded during a survey of the Circle R Ranch property. At that time it was considered a separate site from CA-SDI-4808. The overall integrity of CA-SDI-5072 (the portion of the site within the Circle R Ranch property) was considered high. The site included "such unique features as stacked rock enclosures at Locus A and the numerous U-shaped stone features of Locus B." The site record was updated in 1980 to include CA-SDI-4808. Originally CA-SDI-4808 was recorded on the west side of Old Highway 395 and CA-SDI-5072 was recorded on the east side of this roadway. Because the only break between the two sites is the road, which greatly postdates use of the sites, in 1980 they were subsumed under a single site number.

## Miller Station

The fire station property was covered by the records searches conducted for the project. The fire station property was surveyed for cultural resources on May 2, 2013 by Andrew Giletti of Affinis and P. J. Stoneburner of Savings Sacred Sites (Native American Monitor). They were joined on-site by Cheyenne Dorello, CAL FIRE archaeologist. The property was walked in parallel transects spaced approximately 10 meters apart. Ground visibility was fair in those areas not covered by hardscape or maintained grass. No evidence of archaeological resources was found during the field survey (Appendix H-2).

### **2.6.1.5 Summary of Survey and Testing Results**

#### On-site

##### Archaeological Sites

Seven archeological sites and two isolates were recorded within the project site. As addressed below, one of the previously recorded sites (CA-SDI-12551) was mapped incorrectly and is not located within the project site. Another previously recorded site (CA-SDI-12553) appears to have been removed by residential development, although subsurface features or deposits may remain beneath the existing residences. Subsequent to the survey, a testing program was conducted at the remaining five extant sites within the project site. As a result of the testing program, one of the sites was determined not to be cultural in origin. One site includes a stacked stone feature and bedrock milling; one site is a bedrock milling feature with no associated artifacts; one site is a lithic scatter with some subsurface cultural material; and one site is a temporary habitation or processing site. A description of each site is provided below.

##### *CA-SDI-12551*

This site was originally recorded in 1991 as a bedrock milling station consisting of “one low, flat, sheet-like bedrock outcrop with three grinding slicks” (site record, on file at SCIC). The site was recorded in conjunction with a pipeline project, and the site record noted the “potential for site to extend to knoll(s) on either side of feature” (site record, on file at SCIC). However, CA-SDI-12551 was apparently mapped incorrectly and is not within the project site. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates and Township, Range, and Section information on the site record do not match the Lilac Hills Ranch project site and the description of the feature as being located between two knolls does not match the area in which the site is mapped. No evidence of the site was found during the current survey.

##### *CA-SDI-12553H*

This site was recorded in 1991 as remnants of an old foundation on a knoll top surrounded by vegetable fields. Large non-native trees present on the knoll top include Torrey pines, peppers trees, and a pine tree. Glass, metal, and pieces of a canning jar were noted eroding out of cuts for the fields (site record, on file at SCIC). During the survey in February 2011, CA-SDI-12553H was not found. It may have been removed by home construction subsequent to 1991, or it could simply be obscured by the house and associated landscape and hardscape.

*CA-SDI-18362*

This site was recorded in 2007 during the Affinis survey of portions of the project site. It consists of a rock room and bedrock milling features. The rock room is made up of stacked stone walls in an approximate square. No floor or foundation could be discerned, and no historic period artifacts were recovered. Two milling slicks were noted on two bedrock outcrops to the south of the stacked stone walls feature. Another outcrop with one milling slick was noted on the south side of a small drainage and the remainder of the site is on the north side of this drainage. During the 2011 survey, this site was found essentially as previously recorded. The testing program conducted in July 2012 consisted of drawing and photographing the rock structure and bedrock milling features, as well as the excavation of three test units and six STPs.

The rock room is made up of stacked stone walls in an approximate square. The feature measures 5 meters north-south by 5 meters east-west, approximately 70 centimeters (cm) high (the interior height is 60 cm, exterior height is 90 cm), made up of five to eight courses of unmortared dry-stacked stones. An apparent entryway was noted on the east side of the structure. Three 1x1-meter units were excavated inside the structure and two STPs were excavated just outside the walls. The units were placed in an effort to identify a packed earth floor, as well as artifactual material. No floor or foundation could be discerned, and no historic period artifacts were recovered. The lack of nails and other construction materials/debris suggest that there were no wood walls or roof on the structure, and the height of the extant rock walls appears to represent the total height of the structure. The feature does not appear on any topographic maps. A total of seven artifacts were recovered at CA-SDI-18362.

*CA-SDI-18363*

This site was also recorded during the 2007 survey by Affinis. No artifacts were observed, but the interior of the rock shelter appears to be fire blackened. The feature is 130 cm wide by 130 cm deep and 60 cm tall at the entrance. There is only about 30 cm of height inside the rock shelter, due to a buildup of soil and leaf duff. When the site was revisited in 2012, it appeared that the feature might be an oven, rather than a filled-in rock shelter. During the testing program, one STP was excavated in front of the possible rock shelter. The soil, duff, and other material inside the feature was removed and screened, and a one-quarter unit (50 cm by 50 cm) was excavated inside. No cultural material was identified. Based on this, the feature appears to be natural, rather than cultural. The Native American monitor concurs with this interpretation. The dark staining may be water staining, rather than fire-blackening.

*CA-SDI-18364*

Recorded by Affinis in 2007, this site is a lithic scatter in an area that has been previously graded. At least 10 flakes were found during the original survey, including quartz and metavolcanic material, covering an area of about 70 meters by 60 meters. Fire-affected rock was noted, but there is also lumber and modern debris that have been burned. One large piece of abalone was also found, but given the amount of recent debris and lack of other marine shell, this piece is probably recent. When the site was revisited in February 2011, it was found to be covered with wood chips, obscuring ground visibility. Only one flake was found at that time. The wood chips and debris on the site had been removed prior to the July 2012 testing program. The testing yielded

80 artifacts (78 debitage and 2 manos) as well as 1.1 grams of animal bone (none of which appears to be cultural). Although some subsurface cultural material was recovered at CA-SDI-18364, the amount of cultural material overall is rather small, and the range is quite limited. Only debitage and two manos were found. In addition, the site has been subject to a great deal of disturbance, including removal of topsoil across a portion of the site through grading, apparently in the late 1950s or early 1960s. Based on these factors, the research potential of the site has effectively been exhausted by the level of work conducted for the testing program.

#### *CA-SDI-18365*

CA-SDI-18365, which was recorded by Affinis in 2007, consists of three milling slicks on a single boulder just south of a dirt road. The rock measures about 6.5 meters north-south by 4.5 meters east-west. No artifacts were observed at the site. At the time of the survey, ground visibility was poor on the south side of the road, due to vegetation. During the 2011 survey, the site was found essentially as recorded in 2007. Since the time of the initial survey, some of the vegetation has been cleared and some of the grasses have died, making for better visibility during the testing program in July 2012. Four STPs were excavated and no artifacts were recovered either from the surface or the STPs.

#### *CA-SDI-20436*

This site is composed of a single milling slick on a large granite outcrop with an associated low-density lithic scatter. Eight metavolcanic flakes and one quartz core fragment were observed during the 2011 survey. The site is situated in a small nursery adjacent to a seasonal drainage. The site has been subject to a great deal of disturbance, as the site has been altered for the existing nursery. Prior to the start of the 2012 testing program, some vegetation on the site was cleared, and a number of potted plants were removed, thus greatly increasing the ground visibility. One additional bedrock milling feature was noted, as well as many more surface artifacts.

Based on surface collection and positive STPs, the site size was expanded to approximately 65 meters north-south by 60 meter east-west. A total of 16 STPs were excavated at the site, and 32 surface artifacts were collected. Subsurface cultural material was found across the site, with five STPs yielding cultural material below 50 cm, one of them to 90 cm. Unit 1 yielded artifacts to a depth of 120 cm, and cultural material was found in Unit 2 to 80 cm.

During the testing, 325 artifacts and 0.3 gram of animal bone were recovered at CA-SDI-20436. Charcoal samples were collected from the 40-50 cm and 110-120 cm levels of Unit 1. Approximately one-tenth of the artifacts recovered at CA-SDI-20436 are from the surface collection. Another 22 percent came from the 16 STPs. Unit 1 yielded almost 40 percent of the cultural material collected, and Unit 2 produced almost 30 percent. The 32 artifacts in the surface collection include the only mano, metate, and core found at the site, as well as 29 pieces of debitage. One retouched/utilized flake was recovered in the STPs; the other 71 artifacts found in the STPs are all debitage.

In summary, CA-SDI-20436 is a temporary camp or processing site with bedrock milling features and a variety of artifacts. The range of artifacts is not great, but there are flaked stone tools, ground stone implements, a core, and debitage. The debitage includes



microflakes. A range of material types are found at the site, including Piedra de lumbre chert, other types of chert, quartzite, and one piece of obsidian, in addition to the more common metavolcanic material and quartz. The site has been subject to a great deal of disturbance from use as a nursery for many years, but there is cultural material to a depth of over a meter in places, and the site possesses cultural material that could be used to address a variety of research questions. No faunal material was found that would be suitable for radiocarbon dating, but charcoal was collected from two levels in Unit 1. The single piece of obsidian collected might be too thin for obsidian sourcing and hydration analysis, but there may well be more obsidian at the site.

*P-37-028486*

This isolate was found during the 2007 survey. The artifact is a good quality quartz flake that appears to have been bifacially shaped. It was not collected. The isolate was found in a grove, south of a large drainage that is a tributary to Moosa Canyon.

*P-37-032243*

This isolate is an isolated mano found during the 2011 survey. It is a bifacial coarse-grained metavolcanic mano with shouldering. It was found approximately 10 meters south of a small seasonal drainage adjacent to a dirt road maintained for the citrus groves surrounding it. The isolate was not collected.

### Historic Sites

Eight houses within the project site are potentially over 45 years old based on maps and aerial photographs. With the exception of P-37-032554 (9007 West Lilac Road), all the residences were built between 1953 and 1964 based on aerial photographs. None of these residences are architecturally or historically significant. At least one house (P-37-032554) has been substantially remodeled in recent years. None are eligible for the CRHR or the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, none are significant resources under CEQA, and none meet the significance criteria of RPO. Standard forms (Primary Records and Building, Structure, Object Records) were completed for each of the houses and submitted to SCIC. Each is described individually below.

*P-37-032550 (9983 West Lilac Road)*

This single-family house is in the eastern portion of the project site. It is also in the mapped area of CA-SDI-12553H. The small, single-story wood-framed house has a flat roof and wood-framed double-hung sash windows. It is covered with board and batten wood siding. It appears to be supported by mudsill foundation. This house is not shown on an aerial photograph from 1953 but is present in an aerial photograph taken in 1964 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research), making it over 45 years old.

*P-37-032551 (8965-8999 Nelson Way)*

This is a single-family house in a complex with two others (P-37-032552 and P-37-032553). P-37-032551 is the farthest east of the three. This single-story L-shaped California Ranch style house is supported by a concrete slab foundation. It has a Spanish tile-covered cross-gabled roof. Various sizes of aluminum-framed sliding windows are placed on all sides of the building. A carport is located on the east side.

Houses B, C, and D are all shown on an aerial photograph taken in 1964, but none of them are on an aerial photograph from 1953 (Affinis 2013), indicating the houses are at least 49 years old.

*P-37-032552 (8965-8999 Nelson Way)*

As described above, this single-family house is in a complex with two others (P-37-032551 and P-37-032553). This single-story vernacular style wood-framed house appears to be supported by a mudsill foundation. It has a combination moderately sloped end-gabled and shed roof and is covered with wood board and batten siding. Aluminum-framed sliding windows of various sizes are located along all sides of the building.

*P-37-032553 (8965-8999 Nelson Way)*

P-37-032553 is the farthest west of the three single-family houses in the complex. This small rectangular wood-framed house appears to be supported by a pier and beam foundation. It has a shed roof and aluminum-framed sliding windows. The solid single main entry door with a narrow rectangular light is accessed by a wooden porch and stairs.

*P-37-032554 (9007 West Lilac Road)*

This single-family house is located in the northwestern corner of the project site, on the south side of West Lilac Road, west of Shirey Lane. This single-story, irregular-shaped, wood-framed, stucco-covered, California Ranch style house is supported by a concrete slab foundation. It has a moderately pitched cross-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. It has modern plastic-framed double pane windows.

As addressed below in the discussion of historic maps, a house is shown in this location on every USGS map from 1901 to the present. The existing house was remodeled around 1980, but the configuration of the current house is the same as that shown in an aerial photograph from 1964. It is difficult to be certain that the current house is the same one shown on the 1953 and 1938 aerial photographs (Affinis 2013).

Without definitive evidence to the contrary, it must be assumed that the house is 45 years old. Because of extensive remodeling, the house no longer retains its integrity. The house is not architecturally significant, and there is no known association with a significant individual or event.

*P-37-032555 (9167 West Lilac Road)*

This single-family house is located in the northernmost portion of the project site. The irregular-shaped, single-story wood-framed house sits on a concrete slab and has a moderately pitched cross-gabled roof covered with asphalt roofing material. The sides of the house are finished with wooden shingles. Rectangular windows are irregularly placed around the sides of the building. A modern Craftsman-style two-story addition has been added to the back of the house. This house appears on the 1968 USGS map. It is not shown on an aerial photograph from 1953 but is present in an aerial photograph taken in 1964 (Affinis 2013), making it at least 49 years old at the time of the survey.

*P-37-032556 (Lilac Walk)*

P-37-032556 is a single-family house located in the center of Section 19. The house is used by workers and is associated with 9553 Lilac Walk (P-37-032557) but has no address of its own. This single-story rectangular house appears to be constructed on a concrete slab. It has a steeply pitched end-gabled roof with a shed roofed rear addition. Both sections are covered with asphalt roofing material. The exterior is finished with wood board and batten siding. Rectangular aluminum-framed sliding windows are irregularly spaced on all four sides. The house is shown on the 1968 USGS map. While the house does not appear on an aerial photograph from 1953, it is present in an aerial photograph taken in 1964 (Affinis 2013), making it at least 49 years old.

*P-37-032557 (9553 Lilac Walk)*

This house is located south of P-37-032556, near the end of Lilac Walk. This rectangular, single-story, California ranch house style home is supported by a concrete slab foundation and constructed of concrete block. It has a wooden shingle-covered cross-gabled roof. The building exhibits large plate glass windows, and double wood-framed glass doors. The house at P-37-032557 appears on the 1968 USGS map. It is not shown on an aerial photograph from 1953 but is present in an aerial photograph taken in 1964 (Affinis 2013), making it at least 49 years old at the time of the survey.

Off-site

One archaeological site is mapped just north of the off-site sewer APE (CA-SDI-5067) and one (CA-SDI-5072) is located adjacent to and partially within the off-site road improvements at Old Highway 395-Circle R Drive, Old Highway 395-Gopher Canyon Road, and the I-15 ramps at Gopher Canyon Road.

During the 1979 study for the Circle R Ranch project, CA-SDI-5067 was determined not to be a significant resource. Although Table 2 in that report indicated that CA-SDI-5067 needed to be preserved, the text of the report indicated that the site was not significant (Hatley 1979).

CA-SDI-5072 is recorded adjacent to and partially within the APE for improvements at the I-15 ramps at Gopher Canyon Road. Rewiring of the signals or other minor adjustments per County requirements may be required at Old Highway 395-Gopher Canyon Road, and Old Highway 395-Circle R Drive. The site record was updated in 1980 to include CA-SDI-4808.

CA-SDI-5072 was determined to be a significant cultural resource, meeting the significance criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (Cook 1978; Hatley 1979). As such, CA-SDI-5072 is significant under CEQA. However, because the off-site APE is within Mobility Element roads, the project is exempt from the County's RPO. An additional locus was added to CA-SDI-5072 in 1984. This locus was described as "a midden site on a low knoll on the northern bank of Moosa Creek directly opposite the previously recorded portions of the CA-SDI-5072, which has been bisected by the construction of Highway 395" (site record for CA-SDI-5072 Locus C, on file at South Coastal Information Center). This locus is mapped just outside the intersection of Old Highway 395 and Circle R Drive.

The off-site improvements APE was surveyed for cultural resources by Affinis and Saving Sacred Sites in July 2012. No archaeological resources were found during the field survey and no evidence of the previously recorded sites was found. The portion of the APE that is within the mapped area of CA-SDI-5072 has been subject to impacts from development of the existing roadway, and no surface artifacts were found. However, there is a high potential for significant subsurface deposits within the APE.

#### **2.6.1.6 Native American Consultation**

The Native American Heritage Commission was contacted for a search of their sacred lands files. Individuals and groups identified by the Native American Heritage Commission were contacted regarding the project. County staff sent letters to the Native American community notifying them of the project and requesting their participation in the SB-18 consultation process. Five tribes responded to the request for SB-18 consultation: Soboba, Pechanga, San Luis Rey, Rincon, and Pala. Consultations were held at the County with each of these tribes. Consultation is ongoing as the project progresses throughout the application process.

Native American monitors from Saving Sacred Sites participated in the survey and testing program. Cami Mojado, the cultural resources representative of the San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, was consulted throughout the survey and testing program and coordinated the Native American monitors.

### **2.6.2 Analysis of Project Impacts and Determination of Significance**

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3), “public agencies should, whenever feasible, seek to avoid damaging effects on any historical resource of an archaeological nature and requires the consideration of preservation in place as the preferred manner of mitigation and data recovery, only if preservation is not feasible.”

For the purpose of this EIR, the basis for the determination of significance is the County's Guidelines for Determining Significance – Cultural Resources (County of San Diego 2007d). The project would result in a significant impact if:

1. *Historical Resources*: The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
2. *Archaeological Resources*: The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
3. *Human Remains*: The project disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
4. *RPO Resources*: The project proposes activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO and fails to preserve those resources.

An analysis of each site is provided below along with a determination as to the significance of the site, pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and the County RPO.

### **2.6.2.1 Issue 1: Historical Sites**

#### Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

According to the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance – Cultural Resources (County of San Diego 2007d), a significant cultural resource impact would occur if the project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction, disturbance, or any alteration of characteristics or elements of a resource that cause it to be significant in a manner not consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards; or the project proposes activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance and fails to preserve those resources.

#### Analysis

The eight buildings in the project area that are at least 45 years old are all within the proposed development footprint and would all be subject to direct impacts from the project.

All eight of the houses lack the qualifying associations or design elements necessary to qualify for the California Register. Therefore, they are not significant resources under CEQA or RPO. The project's impacts to historical resources would be **less than significant**.

### **2.6.2.2 Issue 2: Archeological Sites**

#### Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

According to the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance – Cultural Resources (County of San Diego 2007d), a significant cultural resource impact would occur if the project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction or disturbance of an important archaeological site or any portion of an important archaeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory; or the project proposes activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO and fails to preserve those resources.

#### Analysis

##### Known Archaeological Resources

Seven archaeological sites and two isolates have been recorded within the project boundaries. The significance of project impacts is assessed based on the County's Guidelines for Determining Impact Significance. The County's Guidelines for Determining Significance – Cultural Resources indicate that any site that yields information or has the potential to yield information is considered a significant site.

The isolates are not considered important resources under County Guidelines and are not significant resources under CEQA, nor are they RPO-significant. Their research potential has been fulfilled through their documentation.

Two previously recorded sites, CA-SDI-12551 and CA-SDI-12553H, were found not to be present in the project site, as discussed above.

A testing program was conducted at the five extant sites within the project boundaries (CA-SDI-18362, CA-SDI-18363, CA-SDI-18364, CA-SDI-18365, and CA-SDI-20436) in July 2012. One site (CA-SDI-18363) was determined not to be cultural in nature. Two sites (CA-SDI-18364 and CA-SDI-18365) do not meet the criteria for significance under CEQA or RPO.

The stacked stone feature at CA-SDI-18362 is a very good example of the rock construction typical of late nineteenth and early twentieth century ranching features. The feature is in excellent condition. Given these factors, the feature is considered a significant resource under Criterion C of CEQA: “Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction.” The stacked stone feature also qualifies as a significant resource under RPO. The remainder of site CA-SDI-18362 does not meet the criteria of a significant cultural resource under CEQA or RPO. Since the entire site would be within dedicated on-site open space, there would be no direct impacts.

Site CA-SDI-20436 possesses the research potential necessary to meet the threshold of significance under Criterion D of CEQA: “Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.” While CA-SDI-20436 is a significant resource under CEQA, it does not reach the higher threshold of significance under RPO. Impacts are not anticipated at this site as it is outside the grading footprint. However, because the site is not within dedicated open space, there is a potential for **significant (direct and indirect) impacts** to occur (**Impact CR-1**).

In summary, the project would cause a substantial change in the significance of three archaeological resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Two of these sites (CA-SDI-18364 and CA-SDI-18365) have been sufficiently recorded, documented, and tested to reduce the impacts to below a level of significance. The third site, CA-SDI-20436, is a significant resource under CEQA but does not meet the higher threshold of significance under RPO. CA-SDI-20436 is outside the grading footprint, but not within dedicated open space; therefore, direct and indirect impacts are possible.

#### Buried Cultural Resources

The project site is in an area with a great deal of archaeological and cultural sensitivity. Therefore, there is a potential for grading or other ground-disturbing activity to impact undiscovered buried archaeological resources on the project site. Impacts to any unknown cultural resources are considered a potentially **significant (Impact CR-2)**.

#### Off-site Resources

Proposed improvements at Old Highway 395 and Gopher Canyon Road are within the site boundaries of CA-SDI-5072 (which includes CA-SDI-4808). This site was previously determined to be a significant cultural resource, meeting the significance criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. As such, CA-SDI-5072 is significant under CEQA.

The off-site APE is within Mobility Element roads; therefore, the project is exempt from the County's RPO. Improvements that may affect CA-SDI-5072 consist of the installation of traffic signals. It is anticipated that any trenching required for these signals would be in the fill layer directly beneath the street pavement and would not affect site soils, thus avoiding significant impacts. If this cannot be accommodated, potentially **significant impacts** could occur (**Impact CR-3**).

No evidence of archaeological resources was found during the field survey of the Miller Station site. However, given the cultural sensitivity of the area, potentially **significant impacts** could occur from ground-disturbing activity associated with potential improvements to the fire station (**Impact CR-4**).

### **2.6.2.3 Issue 3: Human Remains**

#### Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

According to the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance – Cultural Resources (County of San Diego 2007d), a significant cultural resource impact would occur if the project disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

#### Analysis

No evidence of human remains was discovered during the records search, literature review, field survey, or site testing and evaluation either on- or off-site. Therefore, implementation of the project would not adversely affect any known human remains, and there are no known burial sites or cemeteries within the vicinity of the project site. Therefore, it is not expected that human remains would be disturbed as a result of the project, and impacts would be **less than significant**. In the unlikely event of the discovery of human remains during project grading, work shall halt in that area and the procedures set forth in the California Public Resources Code (Sec. 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Sec. 7050.5) shall be undertaken, as required in subchapter 2.6.5, Mitigation, below.

### **2.6.2.4 Issue 4: County RPO**

#### Guidelines for the Determination of Significance

According to the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance – Cultural Resources (County of San Diego 2007d), a significant cultural resource impact would occur if the project proposes activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO and fails to preserve those resources.

#### Analysis

The project does not propose activities or uses that would damage significant cultural resources as defined by RPO. As addressed above, a portion of CA-SDI-18362 is a significant resource under RPO. The entire site is within dedicated open space. Therefore, **no impacts** to RPO significant cultural resources would occur with project implementation.

### 2.6.3 Cumulative Impact Analysis

The importance of cultural resources is based on the information they contain. A cumulative loss of that information would be considered a significant impact. Excavation, while destroying the preserved nature of land containing the resource, allows the study of the information they contain. This information is then preserved through data recovery, significance testing, and curation.

The cumulative study area includes the study area that allows for the reasonable capture of prehistoric and historic settlement patterns. By analyzing sites within the study area, it can be determined whether implementation of the project would result in a cumulative loss of information.

The cumulative projects in the vicinity of the project are discussed in subchapter 1.7 “List of Past, Present, and Reasonably Anticipated Future Projects in the Project Area,” as listed in Table 1-5 and shown in Figure 1-24. Records searches for the project site and a one-mile radius were obtained from the SCIC. According to the records on file at the SCIC, there have been eighteen sites and three isolates recorded within a one-mile radius of the project site. In addition to the sites within a one-mile radius, the cultural landscape relevant to the project area includes dozens of archaeological resources along the drainages of Keys Canyon, Couser Canyon, and Moosa Canyon, as well as the San Luis Rey river valley. Major east-west drainages were the travel corridors utilized by prehistoric occupants in their seasonal rounds. The confluences of drainages are often major habitation site locations, with associated temporary camps and resource procurement stations established on surrounding tributaries and on adjacent uplands. The San Luis Rey river valley comprised a major travel corridor and its confluence with Horse Ranch Creek was a focus of prehistoric habitation. The ethnographic village of *Tom-Kav* (CA-SDI-682; the Pankey Site) is documented in that area. Although the lands surrounding *Tom-Kav* have been heavily impacted, there have been sufficient cultural resource sites noted and recorded to demonstrate that a similar prehistoric pattern—an occupation base surrounded by special use sites—also existed in this area of the San Luis Rey river valley. A similar situation is found at the confluence of Moosa Canyon and the South Fork of Moosa Canyon, near Gopher Canyon. CA-SDI-5072 and associated sites have been suggested as the Luiseño village of Moosa. To the east of the project site, a major habitation site was identified where several tributaries of Keys Canyon come together, with smaller habitation sites and bedrock milling areas recorded on the ridges along the creek.

The project’s impacts to cultural resources would be mitigated to below a level of significance and potential impacts would be mitigated through data recovery, the placement of the RPO significant site within an open space easement, the curation of all artifacts obtained during the testing and data recovery programs, and all sites within the project footprint would be recorded. Because the proposed project and those projects within the cumulative impact area have been examined for their significance, there is no cumulative loss of information associated with their development. Impacts to cultural resources located within the cumulative projects would be mitigated through a variety of measures, including preservation of resources in open space with conservation easements, implementation of data recovery programs, curation of cultural material recovered, documentation of the resources through site records and reports, and temporary fencing and monitoring during construction in proximity to the resources. Additionally, should new resources be discovered during construction within the project



site, site-specific measures necessary to evaluate and collect relevant information would occur. Therefore, because the proposed project and those projects within the cumulative impact study area are mitigated through the placement of cultural resources within open space, data recovery, curation, temporary fencing, and recordation, the proposed project would not cumulatively contribute to a significant impact.

#### **2.6.4 Significance of Impacts Prior to Mitigation**

The following significant impacts related to cultural resources would occur with project implementation:

**Impact CR-1:** Site CA-SDI-20436 does not meet the threshold of significance under RPO but it is a significant resource under CEQA. Because the site is not within the dedicated open space easement, there is the potential for significant direct and indirect impacts.

**Impact CR-2:** Unknown CEQA and/or RPO-significant archaeological resources could be buried within the project site. Such previously undiscovered cultural sites could be disturbed during on-site grading activities. Impacts to any unknown cultural resources are potentially significant.

**Impact CR-3:** The improvements proposed within and adjacent to CA-SDI-5072 could result in significant impacts if any trenching required for off-site improvements in this area would affect native soils.

**Impact CR-4:** Ground-disturbing activity associated with potential improvements to the Miller Fire Station site could result in disturbance of previously undiscovered cultural sites. Impacts to any unknown cultural resources are potentially significant.

#### **2.6.5 Mitigation**

##### **2.6.5.1 Archaeological Resources**

**M-CR-1:** Prior to approval of a Final Map, the applicant shall implement the data recovery program prepared by Mary Robbins-Wade (Affinis 2013) for site CA-SDI-20436. The data recovery program shall be implemented prior to the commencement of any grading and/or improvements. All data recovery shall include a Luiseño Native American monitor.

**M-CR-2:** Prior to approval of grading or improvement plans for any phase of the project, or associated with improvements to the Miller Fire Station site, the applicant shall implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources on the project site, to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services. This program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions:

- a. Provide evidence to the Department of Planning and Development Services that a County-approved archaeologist has been contracted to implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to the

satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services. A letter from the Principal Investigator shall be submitted to the Director of Planning and Development Services. The letter shall include the following guidelines:

- (1) The project archaeologist shall contract with a Luiseño Native American monitor to be involved with the grading monitoring program as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2007d).
- (2) The County certified archaeologist/historian and Luiseño Native American monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2007d).
- (3) The project archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.
- (4) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Luiseño Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite as determined by the Project Archaeologist of the excavations. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Luiseño Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.
- (5) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
- (6) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of the discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with the County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
- (9) If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are

determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted by the Principal Investigator in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

- (10) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Principal Investigator shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- (11) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

Or

Alternatively, cultural material collected may be repatriated to the appropriate Luiseño tribe. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the tribe that archaeological materials have been received.

- (12) Monthly status reports shall be submitted to the Director of Planning and Development Services starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. The reports shall briefly summarize all activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction.
- (13) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifacts and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report shall include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
- (14) In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of Planning and

Development Services by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

- b. Provide evidence to the Director of Public Works that the following notes have been placed on the Grading Plan:
  - (1) The County certified archaeologist/historian and Luiseño Native American monitor shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
  - (2) The project archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.
  - (3) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Luiseño Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite as determined by the Principal Investigator of the excavations. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Luiseño Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.
  - (4) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of the discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with the County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the Principal Investigator and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
  - (5) The archaeological monitor(s) and Luiseño Native American monitor shall monitor all areas identified for development.
  - (6) If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted by the Principal Investigator order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

- (7) The Principal Investigator shall submit monthly status reports to the Director of Planning and Development Services starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. The reports shall briefly summarize all activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction.
- (8) Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, provide evidence that the field grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Project Investigator.
- (9) Prior to Final Grading Release, submit to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Development Services, a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program. The report shall also include the following:
  - (a) Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
  - (b) Evidence that all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program has been curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/ researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid. Alternatively, cultural material collected will be repatriated to the appropriate Luiseño band(s), per the project's pre-excavation agreement.

Or

In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of Planning and Development Services by the Principal Investigator that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

**M-CR-3:** Prior to approval of off-site improvement plans, if it is determined that trenching for signalization can not be accommodated within the existing fill layer above native soils within CA-SDI-5072, a capping plan shall be developed and implemented to preserve site deposits beneath the roadway improvements. The capping plan shall be similar to that implemented for

construction of I-15 and associated facilities in the area of this site and consist of the following:

- a. Any brushing and grubbing required shall be completed by hand;
- b. The soil cap shall be at least 12 inches thick and shall consist of documented fill soil that is free of any cultural material;
- c. Fill material shall be placed by end-dumping using rubber-tired vehicles prior to any other grading operations;
- d. All work in the vicinity of CA-SDI-5072 shall be monitored by an archaeologist and a Native American (Luiseño) monitor;
- e. There shall be no storage or staging of equipment or vehicles within the boundaries of the archaeological site, except in areas that are already paved;
- f. There shall be no encroachment into the archaeological site by workers or vehicles except in areas that are already paved or capped.

#### **2.6.6 Conclusion**

Impacts to cultural resources have been identified for the project. As described under Issues 1 and 2 above, three archaeological sites (CA-SDI-18364, CA-SDI-18365, and CA-SDI-20436) and eight houses over 45 years old would potentially be subject to direct impacts from project implementation. One additional site is within a dedicated open space lot (CA-SDI-18362). A fifth recorded site was determined not to be cultural. Impacts to CA-SDI-18364 and CA-SDI-18365 have been reduced to a level below significant through testing, recording, and documentation. CA-SDI-18362 would be preserved in a permanent open space easement. During any grading or construction activities, temporary fencing would be placed on the perimeter of the open space area, as per design feature (see Table 1-3), including CA-SDI-18362, to ensure that workers and equipment do not inadvertently encroach into the open space easement.

Archaeological site (CA-SDI-20436) was identified as a CEQA significant resource. Implementation of the project could result in significant impacts to CA-SDI-20436. Mitigation measure M-CR-1 requires that the data recovery program prepared by Mary Robbins-Wade (Affinis 2013) be implemented at the site. With the implementation of this measure, potentially significant impacts would be reduced to a level that is less than significant.

Implementation of the project could also result in significant impacts to undetected or buried archaeological deposits located on-site or within off-site improvement areas, and could result in the uncovering of human remains during on- and off-site grading activities. Mitigation measure M-CR-2 requires an archaeological monitor to be present for all grading activities. This measure assures that grading would be halted or diverted should any discovery be made. The measure further assures that any findings are recovered, evaluated, and documented. With the implementation of this measure, potentially significant impacts would be reduced to a level that is less than significant.

Proposed off-site improvements are within the site boundaries of CA-SDI-5072 (which includes CA-SDI-4808). This site was previously determined to be a significant cultural resource. However, the proposed improvements would be designed to avoid impacts and no impacts are anticipated from the proposed off-site improvements. It is anticipated that any trenching required for traffic signals would be in the fill layer directly beneath the street pavement and would not affect native soils. If this cannot be accommodated, mitigation measure M-CR-3 requires a capping plan be developed and implemented to preserve site deposits beneath the roadway improvements. The capping plan shall be similar to that implemented for construction of I-15 and associated facilities in the area of this site. Likewise, no evidence of archaeological resources was found during the field survey of the Miller Fire Station site. Given the cultural sensitivity of the area, potentially significant impacts could occur from ground-disturbing activity associated with potential improvements. Mitigation measure M-CR-2 requires an archaeological monitor to be present for all grading activities. This measure assures that grading would be halted or diverted should any discovery be made.

Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce the potentially significant impacts to less than significant levels because they would ensure that relevant information contained in the archaeological record, which is important in understanding prehistory and history, is preserved.

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